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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE VALERIANELLAS OF NORTH AMERICA

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IN the May issue of *Rhodora* for 1938 was published a monographic treatment of the Valerianellas of North America, containing five new species and three new varieties. The description of one of those new species, *V. texana*, was based on only four individual plants collected during the latter part of the nineteenth century by Gustav Jermy at "Kini Creek" in Gillespie County, Texas. On March 29, 1938, through the kindness of Mr. H. B. Parks of San Antonio, Texas and Mr. F. B. Riley of Fredericksburg, Texas, the type station of this new species was located. Now some eighty individual plants are in the possession of the writer for study and distribution. The description as given in the monographic treatment still holds after the study of this material and the species remains distinct.

Some difficulty was experienced in locating "Kini Creek." The name is apparently a local one given, perhaps, by the Indians to a creek three and one half miles southeast of the Enchanted Rock that flows through a ranch once owned by a Mr. Kiehne, a bachelor, who is said to have befriended them. Three separate trips were made to Texas before this information was obtained. As stated in the monograph, no one seemed to know of a creek by that name and there was no mention of such a name in the county courthouse records. It was Mr. H. B. Parks who finally told the writer where the Kiehne Country was and said that possibly a creek flowing through the "Ben" Riley ranch might be the one intended. Accordingly, Mr. Riley, whose family has owned a ranch near the Enchanted Rock for over one

hundred years, was visited, only to discover that this creek was not "Kini Creek" but "Crabapple Creek." However, Mr. Riley knew "Kini Creek" and arrangements were made to explore it the following morning. In the meantime all of the likely places on his ranch and those along the road to "Kini Creek" were searched in vain. In order to lessen the disappointment if the plants were not found, Mr. Riley kept repeating after each futile search, "I would not have too much hope of finding that plant, since all of this country through here has been grazed by sheep, goats, and cattle for many years." This coming after Mr. Parks had previously said, "Sheep will go through three fences to get *Valerianella*," was, indeed, not too encouraging. At last "Kini Creek" was reached and forded, for there was no bridge, and but little time was lost in parking the car. It was with a peculiar feeling of mingled hope and fear that the writer stepped from the car to begin a final search for this rare *Valerianella*. Those fears soon gave way to joy, however, for only twenty feet from the car a few tiny plants of *Valerianella* appeared which, after a hasty examination, were discovered to be the long sought species. Mr. Riley was about as surprised as the finder was pleased for these plants were almost too small for him to see. Further search yielded more plants, some much larger, though they were not abundant. That was a very successful day. Mr. Riley, who is a prospector, said that he often had other prospectors come to him for assistance but that the writer was the first to go away satisfied.

The Enchanted Rock, where "Kini Creek" and "Crabapple Creek" have their origin, is a granite mass protruding from the limestone of the Edwards Plateau. The soil of that immediate region is therefore decomposed granite. That is why, perhaps, this new species is restricted to that region. It was collected on "Kini Creek" and also, though in less abundance, on "Crabapple Creek" about two tenths of a mile farther east. There were a few plants of *V. amarella* growing on "Crabapple Creek" with *V. texana* but the plants of the latter species were easily recognized at a distance by their more slender appearance and loose corymbose cyme.

V. carinata, an introduced species, reported in the monograph only from Oregon, was collected in May 1938 in the Sierra foothills east of Jackson, California where it apparently had become naturalized. Later Miss Ethel K. Crum, assistant curator of the Herbarium of the University of California, went to that locality to collect a set of fifty

sheets for distribution. When the writer examined this material about one third of it was found to be *V. carinata* and the remaining two thirds were *V. olitoria*, another introduced species. The plants of *V. carinata* were in the advanced fruiting stage while those of *V. olitoria* were in the early flowering stage. The two species were growing there together but *V. carinata* was about two or three weeks earlier than *V. olitoria*.

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NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

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(Continued from page 459)

***CHRYSOPSIS Longii**, sp. nov. (TAB. 531, FIG. 1-4), planta *C. gossypinam* simulans valde sericeo-lanata, villis albidis; caulibus 1-10 4.5-7.5 dm. altis basi decumbentibus supra ramosis ramis divergentibus vel adscendentibus; foliis basilaribus rosulatis oblanceolatis 3-7 cm. longis 0.5-1.7 cm. latis; foliis caulinis numerosis, imis anguste obovatis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis 3-6 cm. longis 1-2.3 cm. latis, foliis mediis superioribusque oblongis leviter reductis, foliis ramorum similibus minoribus subremotis; involucro late hemispherico-campanulato 1-1.5 cm. alto valde albido-lanato; bracteis 5-6-seriatis lineari-lanceolatis apice attenuatis, apicibus deinde squarrosis; ligulis 25-30, 1-1.3 cm. longis; disci floribus numerosis (100-200), 6-8 mm. longis, fauce lobisque longe villosis; achaeniis oblanceolatis stipitatis 2.8-3.4 mm. longis 0.8-1.2 mm. latis dense sericeo-strigosis, pilis albidis; pappo ochroleuco 6-8 mm. longo.—Southampton County, VIRGINIA: dry sand, pine barrens about 7 miles south of Franklin, September 7 and 8, 1937, *Fernald & Long*, no. 7664 (TYPE in Gray Herb., ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.), October 12, 1937, *Braxton Townsend*, no. 7725 (TOPOTYPE, distributed to many herbaria); sandy thickets and open woods near Blackwater River, north of Smith's Ferry, back of Bailey's Seine Beach, July 19, 1938, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8874; dry sandy old clearing, north of Smith's Ferry, Nottoway River, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8875.

Chrysopsis Longii is apparently the plant which has passed as *C. gossypina* (Michx.) Nutt. in southeastern Virginia (see p. 366). I have seen no earlier-collected material identified as *C. gossypina* and Small (Man.) doubts the extension northward into Virginia of that species (*C. pilosa* (Walt.) Britton). However, our original station for it is